

may be said positively that their views already have been communicated to Berlin in one way or another.

For this reason there is a disposition here to accord some importance to the fact that it is not known whether the German Government actually wishes a break with the United States. It will accept the advice of German officials and will follow the lead of the public opinion and the attitude of the Administration at Washington.

**Arbitration Indorsed.**

The suggestion of arbitration, which reached this country first through a semi-official organ in Germany, is most acceptable to Germans here. They regard it as a means of settling the United States Government could with difficulty reject.

According to their opinion it would be reasonable to expect that the German Government would not submit such a proposal without accompanying it with an offer to suspend submarine operations temporarily until arbitration.

This arbitration proposal, however, is regarded as designed chiefly to divert the attention of the United States and to keep the matter in suspense to gain time for the success of what is expected to be the chief feature of the German reply. This most important feature is the familiar proposal that the United States secure an abandonment of the German submarine program.

It is suggested that the Berlin Government would be willing to suspend submarine operations temporarily while the United States was negotiating with the British Government.

A new argument was brought forth today in support of this proposal, which has been heretofore met in Administration quarters by the answer that the United States was not bargaining in its vital rights, nor was it attempting to buy off Germany from her submarine program.

It has been declared also that while the United States could, and did, make such proposals to Great Britain and Germany two months ago, it cannot repeat them now that the United States has grievously suffered as a result of the German operations.

The United States, it is asserted, is no longer a neutral to the issue, but a party to it. Furthermore, officials here have also said that what Great Britain did to Germany was not a violation of the laws of neutrality, but a violation of the laws of humanity.

It is now asserted in German quarters that the very fact that the President made his appeal to Germany on such high grounds—that he laid down the law of humanity and neutrality—entitled Germany to meet the United States on the same ground and ask it to act toward Great Britain in what Germany considers to be a violation of the rights of equal importance and relations of the laws of humanity.

Neutrals are suffering, according to the German argument, the British policy respecting trade with Germany; therefore if the United States has undertaken to uphold the cause of the neutrals, it should try to do so in the same way as Germany to respect their rights.

Further, the Germans say that if it is a violation of the common laws of humanity to torpedo neutral ships, it is also a violation of those same laws for Great Britain to attempt to starve the German people. It is urged that the United States should use its influence to prevent the latter policy if it sincerely is trying to uphold the laws of humanity in this war.

It is known that the Germans are trying to get Berlin to present these arguments in reply to the President's note, but that fact is not regarded as necessarily proof that the German Government's reply will contain them.

Neither is it taken for granted here that if such a reply is sent it will be acceptable to the United States Government.

What officials are coming to expect from Germany is a cleverly written document calculated to draw the United States Government into a long discussion and to divert attention from what the Administration regards as the real issues at stake.

Nothing has yet been put forth in German quarters here which is not effectively answered in well informed Administration circles.

**GERMAN PAPERS LAMENT**

**Regret Loss of American Lives, but Blame England.**

BERLIN, May 16 (by wireless to Sayville).—The Overseas News Agency sent out the following to-day:

The whole German press, particularly the Cologne Gazette, the Frankfurt Gazette and the Berlin Tagblatt, deeply regrets the loss of American lives caused by the sinking of the Lusitania.

"The Times Zeitung and other newspapers state that the responsibility rests with the British Government, which attempted to divert attention from what the Administration regards as the real issues at stake.

"The German press and public for the victims of the catastrophe and their relatives.

"Heartfelt sympathy is expressed by the German press and public for the victims of the catastrophe and their relatives.

**"TO GERMANS: BE SILENT."**

**Editor of "New Yorker Herald"**

**Advices Allies in America.**

The New Yorker Herald in an editorial this morning entitled "Common Sense and the War" says:

"To the German Americans we want to say that it is absolutely logical that the native Americans exact the fullest measure of patriotic devotion you may be capable of. No nation will forget its claims on the loyalty of all of its citizens, as any other course would be suicidal.

"No silent and sullen acquiescence in the measures the nation takes through its chosen representatives will suffice for the response of the German Americans must come from the whole heart and their support of the country must be without reserve, without qualifications.

"And from all the manifestations of German American spirit in the last few days we can definitely say that in this, the supreme test of loyalty, the German Americans will not fail or falter.

"To the Germans living here—those who are not naturalized—we offer this advice: compel yourselves as guests of the nation. Silence is golden. Keep at your usual occupations and be sure to refrain from any undertaking that might displease your hosts.

**T. R. STILL SILENT ON NOTE.**

**Returns to Syracuse After Sunday Spent at Oyster Bay.**

Gov. Roosevelt motored a New York from Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon and took the 4 o'clock train for Syracuse, where Mr. Barnes' libel suit against him continues today.

Asked if he would discuss the trial, or make further comment on the crisis with Germany caused by the sinking of the Lusitania, Gov. Roosevelt replied: "I have not a thing to say on anything," and boarded the train hastily.

## PULPIT UNITES IN PRAISE OF PROTEST TO GERMANY

Ministers of Many Creeds Indorse President's Note—Greatest Diplomatic Utterance in World's History, Declares Nathan Straus—War Unlikely, Is Opinion.

Striking indorsements of the President's note to the German Government were voiced by ministers of many creeds in their sermons yesterday. The keynote of the opinions expressed was that the nation's honor was safe in the hands of the President.

The highest praise was given to the Wilson note. Nathan Straus, addressing an assemblage of Hebrew veterans of the civil and Spanish wars, declared that it was the greatest diplomatic utterance in the world's history.

With scarcely an exception the opinion of the pulpit was that in all probability war with Germany would be averted.

**'NATION'S FUTURE SAFE.'**

**Dean Grosvenor Praises President's Note to Germany.**

Preaching to 700 Seventh Regiment men in the Cathedral of St. John the Evangelist yesterday afternoon, Dean Grosvenor of the Cathedral, referring to the recent note of President Wilson, said: "Thank God for America. Our future is assured if we support our President in his stand for her and in his stand for the right."

"We confess our faults as a nation and they are many, but our standards are higher than ever they were before, and our democracy is in safe hands."

**CALLS WILSON A MOSES.**

**Nathan Straus Says Note Is World's Greatest Utterance.**

Addressing the Jewish veterans of the civil and Spanish wars last evening at the Temple Beth Shalom, 140 Lexington Avenue, Nathan Straus, president of the Jewish War Veterans, said: "The note of President Wilson is the greatest utterance in the world's history."

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**BRITISH FURY ASSAILED.**

**Rev. C. F. Reiser Denounces Mob Attacks on Germany.**

The attacks of the British mobs on non-combatant alien enemies in England were characterized by the Rev. Christian F. Reiser, pastor of the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, at 121 West 14th street, in his sermon yesterday as an atrocity equal to the Turkish persecution of the Christians. He declared that it was wild anarchy venting itself on persons whose crime is that they bear names of Teutonic origin. He contrasted the fury of the British mobs with the calmness of President Wilson.

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continued to live in peace for a hundred years with a frontier of 3,000 miles and not a shot had been fired. The close and complex relationship of these two nations rests upon the principle of faith and honor and arbitration which must form the ultimate basis of all international relationships.

"We must help Europe to build their new civilization upon democracy and to drive the crazed monster of militarism forever into oblivion. We are a world of peace and people will not budge. We have possessions in both hemispheres. We have social, racial, business, political and religious relations with every land. Let us then set the example of stern adherence to our ideals of democracy, Christian justice and public opinion."

**"GERMANY TO RECANT."**

**Dr. Goodell Predicts Her Disapproval of Lusitania Disaster.**

"A nation of one hundred millions behind President Wilson," said the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Goodell in St. Paul's Methodist Church in West End avenue, yesterday afternoon. "Our future is assured if we support our President in his stand for her and in his stand for the right."

"We confess our faults as a nation and they are many, but our standards are higher than ever they were before, and our democracy is in safe hands."

"We are not a nation of slaves, but a nation of free men. We are not a nation of slaves, but a nation of free men. We are not a nation of slaves, but a nation of free men."

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## "ULTIMATUM," SAYS "FIGARO" OF NOTE

French Opinion Forecasts War If Germany Does Not Submit.

**CLEMENCEAU APPROVES**

**Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.**  
PARIS, May 16.—The Figaro says of the American note to Germany:

"A careful reading of the note quickly shows that it is, properly speaking, an ultimatum addressed to Germany. The dilemma which is an essential element of an ultimatum is plainly posed: viz., either renounce your proceedings immediately or we will take the necessary measures to compel you to do so. No other interpretation can be given to the last paragraph and Berlin will not misunderstand."

"If doubt exists the countermarching of the plan for the departure of the fleet for San Francisco will dissipate it."

"Some have mistaken the tone of the note and have imagined that a certain hesitation still is existing in the minds of President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. Such persons, regarding the outward appearance only, have failed to grasp all the biting irony in the phrases, incidentally almost all retrospective, addressed to Germany's loyalty and good faith."

"But a fairly close inspection suffices to make clear that each paragraph and phrase and even each word is a flagrant condemnation of Germany's conduct."

"Mark Twain might have written the passage about the warning given the Lusitania's passengers. President Wilson's scornful humor can be fully relished in this passage."

"If Germany declines to submit, it will be at her own risk. The note declares this categorically and thereby forms a true ultimatum, though it is not drawn up in the terms usually employed in documents which may contain a declaration of war—for thereby may this communication lead."

The Gaulois says: "It is not as strong as could have been wished. However, such as it is, it obliges Germany to abandon the torpedoing of merchantmen conveying neutrals or become embroiled with the United States."

Hughes Leroux, now in the United States, says in a cablegram to the Motin:

"President Wilson's Philadelphia speech provoked an avalanche of criticism. Americans are, perhaps, pacifists, as happens in all countries where women control public opinion. But the American people do not wish to abide by the peace of the Lusitania."

"Clemenceau says that American arm and ammunition manufacturers are refusing foreign orders and will not be free to accept further orders for their delivery before 1917 as their facilities are now being utilized to the full for the United States Government."

"M. Clemenceau, who was characteristically severe with President Wilson last week, now for failing to take action against the British for the sinking of the Lusitania, but for not speaking a word which would voice the feelings of his country, adds this note today to an editorial in the Italian press."

"How lenient we have been! Huerta, who fired on our flag and has never since saluted it, and Dr. Dernburg, who has led for the Kaiser the anti-neutrality and anti-American movement on our soil, are both here in New York like unoffending guests receiving protection and enjoying every courtesy! What could be added to our patience without turning it into stupidity?"

"Finally we shall show Germany that there is a larger cause than this of Germany or the Allies or of America, which we stand, what the President includes under 'many sacred principles of justice and humanity.' To the question, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' we answer, 'Yes, whether he lives beneath our flag or beneath some flag that does not defend him against the murderous might of an unjust and brutal force.'"

**THINKS ACTION LATE.**

**The Rev. W. F. Schoenfeld Says Protest Should Have Been Sooner.**

The Rev. William F. Schoenfeld, pastor of Immanuel Lutheran Church, in upper Lexington avenue, in his sermon yesterday, said that the President's note was strong in the crisis, "because his nature has been built by prayer and spiritual culture. He is a man of peace and peace is his mission. He is a man of peace and peace is his mission."

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## DR. DERNBURG SEEKS ST. PAULIN; SIGHTED SAFE CONDUCT HOME

Wants This Government to Secure Safety for Him and Her Baby and Child From British.

**217 CABIN PASSENGERS**

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Dr. Bernard Dernburg desires to return to Europe armed with a British safe conduct for his voyage. It is very much of an open question whether or not he will get it.

At the doctor's request Ambassador von Bernstorff took up the matter with the State Department informally last week. He indicated that Dr. Dernburg would like to have the United States Government use its good offices to secure for him a safe conduct for the sea voyage from New York to London.

The supposition seems to have been that the State Department would be willing enough to do anything in its power to speed on his way, to leave on a ship.

The State Department, however, has not shown any alacrity about taking steps to secure a British safe conduct. It is stated that the Department certainly will not make the request until it has learned what attitude the British Government will adopt. The Department holds the view that Dr. Dernburg has never acknowledged having any official connection with the German Government, he is not entitled to claim any special consideration at the hands of the British Government.

The British Embassy has not yet been approached even informally on the subject. There is reason to believe, however, that Ambassador Page at London will make such direct inquiries as will develop the attitude of the British authorities.

It is the opinion here that the British Government will not be likely to decline to grant an official safe conduct to Dr. Dernburg. He has not been regarded by the British with any kindly feelings and his attempt of a week ago to leave New York without a visa for the British Government and not Germany was to blame for the loss of more than 100 American lives on the Lusitania.

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